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Sixth

# NORTH CAROLINA AWARDS

Dinner

Sheraton-Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh, May 21, 1969, 7 p.m.

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Invocation ..... Henry Belk

Welcome ..... William D. Snider

Presentation of Awards ..... Governor Robert W. Scott

• • •

Following dinner, Governor and Mrs. Scott  
will receive at the Executive Mansion

The NORTH CAROLINA AWARD, a round medallion of fourteen karat gold, is duplicated in exact size on the front and back of this program cover.

#### NORTH CAROLINA AWARDS COMMISSION

William D. Snider, Greensboro, *chairman*

Henry Belk, Goldsboro

Gilbert Stephenson, Pendleton

Gordon Cleveland, Chapel Hill

Susie Sharp, Raleigh

## *Kenneth M. Brinkhous*



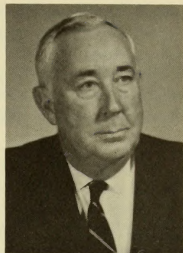
receives a North Carolina Award for scholarly research in the field of science. A native of Clayton County, Iowa and a graduate of the State University of Iowa, he adopted North Carolina as his home 23 years ago. During that time he has become a world-renown pathologist at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Dr. Brinkhous is an authority on matters concerning hemorrhage and thrombosis. He has spent years purifying the anti-hemophilic factor of plasma. The product of this research is the best and most potent preparation available for treatment of hemophiliacs. For example, hemophiliacs may now undergo various kinds of surgery which would have formerly been fatal. They may even endure what most of us would like to avoid—a trip to the dentist. Dr. Brinkhous is the only member of the Chapel Hill faculty to serve as president of the Federation of Societies for Experimental Biology, the most prestigious national organization of biologists. He has served on 30 or more important commissions, research councils, scientific boards and institutes, often as chairman. Among them are the International Committee on Haemostasis and Thrombosis, the Scientific and Advisory Committee of the World Federation of Hemophilia, the Scientific Advisory Board of the American National Red Cross and the Medical Advisory Committee of the National Hemophilia Foundation. Through unceasing pursuit of knowledge and its application for the benefit of mankind, Kenneth Brinkhous has taken his place among the great scholars and scientific benefactors of North Carolina.

## *May Gordon Latham Kellenberger*



receives a North Carolina Award for creative achievement in public service. With deep devotion and discerning talent, this native daughter used her family's endowment and her own enterprise to restore and preserve North Carolina's first colonial capitol, Tryon Palace. This restoration at New Bern is now recognized as one of the most beautiful buildings in America. It became the mission of her life. Broadening an interest initiated by her mother, who gave the original bequest, she employed superlative talent in research and scholarship, in the United States and abroad, to make the palace a show place second only to Williamsburg in substance and authenticity. Her initiative extended to the gardens and grounds and surrounding colonial homes. Mrs. Kellenberger's broad interest in historic restoration is manifested in support and encouragement for all things of beauty and works of usefulness. In 1966 she received the Louise du Pont Crowinshield Award of the National Trust for Historic Preservation for "superlative achievement in historic preservation." Beyond that, as benefactor and humanitarian, she has sponsored college scholarships for young women, chiefly at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro and Greensboro College. For her unique contribution to the cultural life of the nation, the North Carolina Awards Commission recognizes May Gordon Latham Kellenberger.

## Ovid Williams Pierce



receives a North Carolina Award in Literature for his series of nostalgic, beautifully written novels about Eastern North Carolina during the Civil War and Reconstruction. One critic declared of his latest work, *The Devil's Half*: "It strikes its roots firmly into Greek tragedy where life—or the Olympian Gods in another time and place—is the tyrant that destroys us all." Another wrote: "This is a book Turgenev and Chekhov would understand and admire." Born in Halifax County in 1910, Ovid Pierce was graduated from Duke University. He studied at Harvard and taught at Southern Methodist and Tulane before returning to East Carolina University in 1956 to teach creative writing, with inspiration and skill. He also serves as faculty advisor of the college literary magazine, *The Rebel*. When his first novel, *The Plantation*, appeared in 1953, it was hailed as "a novel of grace, style, and quiet excellence," "a gem of rare polish," and a "novel about the South which avoids equally the old cliché of romantic grandeur and the newer cliché of degeneracy and violence." His next two novels, written with care and affection, *On A Lonesome Porch* and *The Devil's Half* bore out the promise of his first. They manifested a strong sense of the continuity in Southern life, a warm compassion for the problems of human beings, white and black, and a tender nostalgia for the past coupled with hope for the future. Ovid Pierce is acutely aware of the "sense of unrecoverable time," but he also knows that man has courage to endure. "Brave folks twist my heart," says one of his characters. Ovid Pierce creates men and women who twist the hearts of his readers, but also inspire them to look forward.

*Charles W. Stanford, Jr.*



receives a North Carolina Award in Fine Arts for conceiving and establishing the first art gallery for the blind in any museum in the world. As curator of education of the North Carolina Museum of Art, he embarked on research in cooperation with the North Carolina School for the Blind. He found that while the blind cannot obtain an awareness of color, they can enjoy an artistic satisfaction through the sense of touch involving sculpture and reliefs. He discovered that touching an object, holding it in one's hand, feeling its texture, studying its proportion and examining its physical features produced a sensation of beauty that thrilled the mind and soul of the blind. It directed their thoughts to a keener appreciation of the different cultures, mores and religions. It became a vital part of their liberal education. As a result the North Carolina Museum of Art created a special exhibit for the blind. Twenty students of the School of Design at North Carolina State University competed to produce a working model for the gallery. The Mary Duke Biddle Foundation and the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare provided funds for its operation. Charles Stanford's creative achievement attracted world-wide attention. In the summer of 1968 he was one of two Americans invited to address a meeting of the Soviet Committee of the International Council of Museums at Leningrad and Moscow. His project has been the inspiration for establishment of similar galleries in the Brooklyn Museum, in the museums of Pittsburgh, Providence, Hartford and in all the state museums of California. Some things in life are done once and done forever. Charles Stanford has become the architect of an enduring contribution to civilization.

The General Assembly of 1961 established the North Carolina Awards Commission to "make annual awards for notable accomplishments by North Carolina citizens in the fields of scholarship, research, the fine arts and public leadership." The Commission, appointed by the Governor, selects subcommittees in the areas of Fine Arts, Literature, Public Service and Science. These subcommittees annually make nominations recognizing significant "creative achievement."

Shortly before his death, the distinguished sculptor Paul Manship designed a special gold medal known as the North Carolina Award. The Governor presented it for the first time to five North Carolinians at a Raleigh dinner in 1964. One side of the medal portrays a sculptured concept of the Great Seal of North Carolina. On the other is a scroll enclosed in these words: Achievement Is Man's Mark Of Greatness.

The Commission hopes that the high caliber of the recipients of the North Carolina Award will give it preeminent distinction and, in the words of the 1961 statute, "inspire others to emulate" the achievements it honors.

1964	1965	1966
John N. Couch	Frank P. Graham	Bernice Kelly Harris
Inglis Fletcher	Paul Green	Luther H. Hodges
John Motley Morehead	Gerald W. Johnson	A. G. Odell, Jr.
Clarence Poe	Hunter Johnson	Oscar K. Rice
Francis Speight	Frederick A. Wolf	
1967	1968	
Albert Coates	Robert Lee Humber	
Jonathan Daniels	Hobson Pittman	
Carl W. Gottschalk	Vermont C. Royster	
Benjamin F. Swalin	Charles Phillips Russell	
Hiram Houston Merritt	Stanley G. Stephens	





















